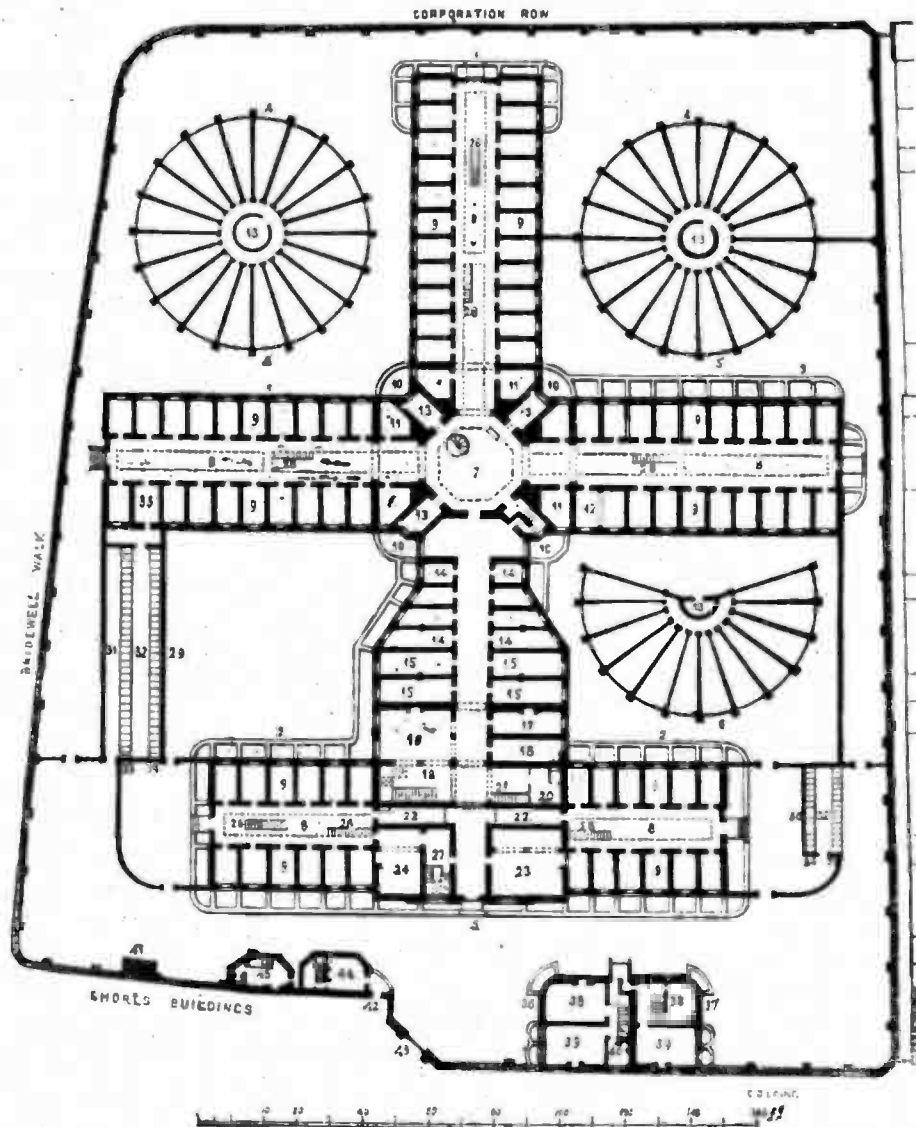


## HOUSE OF DETENTION.—(GROUND PLAN.)

(North.)



## References to Plan.

- |                                |  |   |                                  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Male wings.                 | 13. Officers.                          | 34. Female reception room.                | 35. Entrance to visiting-places. |
| 2. Female wings.               | 14. Reception cells.                   | 35. Front entrance.                       | 36. Governor's house.            |
| 3. Juvenile wing.              | 15. Solicitors' rooms.                 | 36. Stairs to basement.                   | 37. Matron's house.              |
| 4. Exercising yards for Males. | 16. Officers' mess.                    | 37. Stairs to ditto of female department. | 38. Drawing-rooms.               |
| 5. Ditto ditto Juveniles.      | 17. Governor's office.                 | 38. Stairs to one pair.                   | 39. Drawing-rooms.               |
| 6. Ditto ditto Females.        | 18. Surgeon's room.                    | 39. Visiting places for males.            | 40. Study.                       |
| 7. Central Hall.               | 19. Magistrate's staircase.            | 40. Ditto ditto for females.              | 41. Dead house.                  |
| 8. Corridors.                  | 20. Washing-room.                      | 41. Passage for friends.                  | 42. Wicket gate.                 |
| 9. Cells.                      | 21. Stairs to steward's department.    | 42. Ditto for officers.                   | 43. Entrance gates.              |
| 10. Area.                      | 22. Entrance passages to female wings. | 43. Friends.                              | 44. Porter's lodge.              |
| 11. School-master's room.      | 23. Clerk's office.                    | 44. Prisoners.                            | 45. Present lodge.               |

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:  
VENTILATION.

At a meeting held on the 8th inst., Mr. Tite, vice-president, in the chair, the foreign secretary, Professor Donaldson, communicated the death of Monsieur Vaudoyer, architect of Paris, an honorary member of the Institute. Monsieur Vaudoyer, by his publications and his works, has rendered good service to his art.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, being present for the first time since his election as honorary member, was introduced to the meeting, and offered his acknowledgments.

Sir Thomas Deane, architect, from Ireland, being introduced as a visitor, laid before the meeting a set of drawings illustrative of the Abbey of the Holy Cross, at Tipperary, made

by Mr. Woodward, and invited English architects to visit his country, where much would be found to interest them. In this abbey there were several peculiarities; no two windows were alike: the apex of the label moulding round the window heads, terminated in some instances in a sculptured head. The most striking point, however, was the occurrence of a raised platform in the centre of the south transept, known in the neighbourhood as the still "waking bier," and on which bodies were placed before burial. Amongst other peculiarities in Irish building, Sir Thomas Deane mentioned a label or drip at Kilmallock, where over each joint a pedimental stone was placed for protection, and produced a novel feature in the design.

An address on ventilation was then delivered by Mr. Joseph Toynbee, F.R.S.

Mr. Toynbee introduced the subject by stat-

ing, that during the whole of his professional career he had almost constantly been attached to public medical institutions, and that he had slowly become aware of the existence of an enormous amount of disease in the human race. A large share of this disease was incurable when once produced, but he was in a position to prove that it could be wholly prevented. He therefore felt that it was the duty of medical men while they devoted themselves to the cure and palliation of disease, also to exert themselves in behalf of preventive measures. In the performance of this duty he had investigated the sources of disease, and he found that one of the most fertile, was a want of a due supply of air in dwellings and public buildings. With this conviction he had accepted the invitation to deliver the present address, although he was conscious how little he was able to do justice to his subject.